QVEREES,

PROPOVNDED

BY THE

PROTESTANT

PARTIE,

CONCERNING THE PEACE

IN GENERALL,

Now treated of in Ireland, and the answers thereunto made in behalfe and name of the Irish Nation, by one well affected thereto, to the first copies whereof many things are inserted, and much added.

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QVEREES PROPOVNDED BY THE PROTESTANT PARTIE,

CONCERNING THE PEACE In Generall, &c.

Quar. 1. WIll you Article, Covenant, and indent with your King? It becomes not Subjects; it argues mistrust of his Majestie.

Respons. This Nation saith, it hath beene often deceived, & abused by some ministers of state here for this kingdome, by whose practises they were frustrated of all the Kings favours, and graces conferred to them, for which they granted and payed about three hundred thousand pounds sterling, not very long since, and soone after besides ten large Subsidies in the Earle of *Strafords* time, for all which monyes, amounting neere to a million of pounds sterling they obtayned little or nothing. And the said graces are still suppressed and stopped. Next, the state here takes all advantage of this Nation for their Religion, by misrepresenting them to his Majesty, to suppresse and keepe them from the government, thereby to possesse all places of honour, trust and profit, eyther in the Army, or Common-wealth, and so raise themselves by casting perpetuall clouds of disloyaltie, and disaffection betweene the King and his people, as lately they did when they forsooke and betrayed the English pale first, and consequently the rest of the kingdome, to be over-run and ruined in the beginning of these Commotions: and yet they misinformed his Majestie, and procured what Commissions they pleased, to prosecute the said Pale with extreme cruelties, and so by the Sword, and colour of Law, to have their estates by attaynders and forfeytures; whereat all other partes of the kingdome were amazed and distracted. Therefore in this subordinate government so jealous and irkesome to the people, it is necessary to be on sure termes for the future, and that Catholickes have a hand in the government, to prevent the like mischiefes. And on these grounds, it may well become Subjects to Article with their Soveraigne, which argues no distrust of his Majesty, but

of his ministers, whose hands must still hold the helme, seeing the Kings owne hand cannot reach thereto.

Quere. 2. Will you force the King, and worke now on his necessities? He will remember it to you hereafter, and hee may recall what he shall now promise: nor will hee conceive himselfe bound to make good what he shall now grant you, considering the condition he stands in.

6. *Resp.* It is not in our thoughts, Onely wee propound motives to support his Majestie, and to advance his service, a whole Nation to the last man, and the revenue of a whole kingdome (if neede be) to the last penny, to support his Crowne, on contentment now to be given this people, a hundred thousand loyall Subjects, and good fighting men, to spend their bloud in this quarrell for his Majesty, and foure or five hundred thousand pounds sterling by the yeare (as shall appeare by the particular heads of the revenue of this kingdome layd downe hereafter) is worth the acceptation, and may invite his Majesty to give content to this people. He then that will hinder or oppose this, to loose the King such a considerable party and assistance, can be no other then an enemy, ayming at nothing else, but to weaken his Majesty, by diverting this Nation, as it were by compulsion from *Add.* his service. And this is not to force the King, and worke his necessities, but to helpe him, and relieve them, and to buy our Peace with the marrow of our purses and bloud of our veines, which his Majesty may (indeede) well remember hereafter, not to recall our liberties, but to record our loyalties. Moreover, his Majesty may aswell in future say, that he is forced to the conditions of peace profered, as to those demanded: for neyther the one, nor the other, would ever have beene granted in precedent times, though not by want of gracious inclination in his Majesties to favour us, but by the sinister characters which his ministers here, ever gave him of us.

Quere 3. Will you loose the King all his protestant party, which will fall from him, and will you loose him all his protestant Subjects of *England* and *Scotland*, and consequently his Crowne of both kingdomes, which must follow, if he give you content?

7. *Resp.* Can you imagine that any Subiects, which be true subjects, will forsake their Prince, because we tender ayde of men and monyes, and propound motives to advance his service; nay rather the protestant party will advise his Majesty considering the condition and necessity he stands in, to give content to this Nation, thereby to gaine so considerable a party, and assistance to support his Crowne, and themselves. Nor can they once suspect with reason (if they will not put it on him of purpose, as a seeming occasion of their defection from him) that his Majesty is not constant to the protestant Religion seeing they well know he is by education, and in his beliefe and opi-

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nions, as sir me a protestant as ever *England* bred, as is most manifest, by all his declarations and proceedings, though it stands not with the pollicy of the Parliamentaries, to make this an article of their beliefe; for they hold it a deepe mysterie of state, to misbelieve the King, and not suffer him to be believed in this particular, thereby to traduce his Majesty, and cause the Subjects still conceive, he is inclined to Papistry, whereof they take their greatest advantage, purposely to seduce and incense the people against him. Now if you feare the protestant party will so lightly fall from his Majesty, (as you would faigne perswade us, to lessen our conditions) you may aswell pretend any expression of favour which shall be granted us, were it but a connivence or tolleration of our Religion, to be a cause sufficient, for the like defection, but if the said protestant subjects be of resolution, to continue true and constant to his Majesty, what can more powerfully encourage them thereto, or hold them more stedfastly to so generous and just a resolve, then an ample supply of men and moneys offered by us, on a good peace, to backe and second their party, the weakenesse whereof is not perhaps the least cause of all their feares, and wavering betweene the King and Parliament? But suppose the *Add.* King were Catholickely affected, and would absolutely restore us our Religion, and the publicke use thereof, in as full and ample manner, as ever we enjoyed it in the times of his Majesties predecessors from the Conquest to *Henry* the *VIII*, would therefore (or rather should) all his protestant subjects fall from him, and must he therefore forfeyte his Crowne? Your *Quere* answers they would, and he must, it followes then, they are onely conditionally Subjects, not absolutely, and his Majesty holds his Crowne by a conditionall Tenure, not by an absolute: both which are absurd. Why did not all the Catholicke Subjects of *England* and *Ireland* relinquish *Henry* the *VIII*, when he forsooke his owne and their Religion? why did not he loose his Crowne, when he lost his faith? Why might not the Romish subjects of *France*, fall off from the late *French* King, and his Father, when they gave tolleration of Religion, and liberty to build Churches and Synagogues to the *Huguenotes*? Why lost not they therefore their Crownes? But to come neerer home: did not our dread Soveraigne King *Charles* condescend unto such propositions of the *Scots*, as stood not with their loyalty to demand, nor in his power to grant, (to omit all other, witnesse the abrogation of Episcopacie, or unmitering of Bishops, who be the first of the three states of every Christian and Catholicke kingdome) as appeares by severall his Majesties declarations yet extant. This his Majesty did, onely to content that Nation, and save that Crowne, albeit the former followed not; heavens grant, the later may? for they must have *aliquid amplius*, to wit; Kings uncrowned and Monarchy pull'd downe, how ever his Majesties prote-

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ſtant party in *England*, *Ireland*, or *Scotland*, fell not therefore from him, neyther is he therefore diſcrowned: and yet muſt both follow, if he give content to the *Iriſh* (in your opinions) or his Royall aſſent to their propoſitions; albeit they containe nothing, but what may modeſtly ſuite with their fidelity to propound, and juſtly with his Majeſties power, and expediently with his gracious benignity to grant, & that which hath beene their owne for ten or twelve ages conſequent, and what they enjoyed in quiet poſſeſſion, ever ſince the Conqueſt, during the happy Raigne of fifteene or ſixteene Kings his Majeſties predeceſſors, before *Henry* the *VIII.* and ſince then, violently wreſted from them by tyrannie, oppreſſion, and ſurreptitious Lawes, fraudulently introduced by the bloud-ſucking miniſters of this ſubordinate governement. Moreover, what concernes it the proteſtant Subjects of *England* and *Scotland*, whether we have content or not? How are they any way impeached or improved thereby? or how therein intereſſed? What looſe they by our liberty, or gaine they by our reſtraint? Can not they goe to Church, though wee goe to Maſſe? the broad Sea is betwixt us, we will be no eye-ſore to them. If it be for their brethren here, we ſeeke not the abrogation of their Religion, or abreviation of their lawfull freedome, or ought elſe derogating to their honour, ſecuritie, or peaceable cohabitation, as appeares by our propoſitions now in Print to the eye of the world, As for his Majeſties proteſtant party here in *Ireland* (not to undervalue them) they are no way conſiderable: For, over all *Munſter*, *Vlſter*, and *Connaght*, ſuch as for a while did ſeemingly proclayme themſelves for the King, doe now abſolutely diſclayme in him, and declare themſelves for the Parliament, and conſequently, his enemies, ſo as his Majeſty hath no proteſtant party here, but onely in *Leynſter*, and that but in a deſtroyed nooke thereof, to wit in the Counties of *Dublin*, and *Louth*, and a part of *Kildare* and *Meath*, (for *Doncanon* is fallen off) in all which they cannot make up one thouſand five hundred proteſtants fighting men, where among theſe ſhall hardly cull out two hundred; I might well ſay two ſcore heads well ſquared to the Kings rule, the reſt (as alſo all the proteſtant inhabitants of *Dublin* and their other Townes, farre much more then the moſt part) have their heads ſo Round, as they cannot hold rouling to the Parliament, when the leaſt occaſion is offered, As for their hearts, they are from the beginning in the boſome of their pure brethren in *Weſtminſter-hall*; and their heeles are all as nimble and ready to dance a ſcottiſh-jigge, and a parliamentall *revolta*, to *Eſſex* horne-pipe, if execution were as eaſie, as thought is free, and wiſhes facil; all which is manifeſt by their Common-prayers, publicke diſcourſes, and Commerce, and flocking to the Parliament Ships, whenſoever they hover over our coaſtes, and thus are they all affected and infected from head to foote, ſave a very few of the prime, whereof ſome being

being ſtrangers, can make no other party, then their houſhold ſervants: other ſome, though by birth or deſcent, Natives, and bigge in bloud and calling, and in precedent times vaſt in poſſeſſions, and powerfull in command; yet now as the winde blowes, they beare but low and fagge ſayles, and can make no more way, then the meaneſt vaſſals, by reaſon their numerous allyes, friends, and followers, are all Roman Catholickes, and conſequently adhering to the Confederats, with whom, not being united, their power is as poore as that of the Alyens: So as the premiſſes maturely pondered, his Majeſties proteſtant party diſioyned from the Catholicke, is no way here conſiderable. Will you then, upon the onely reaſon of an ungrounded Antipathy in Religion, adviſe his Majeſty to diſcontent a whole Nation, for complying ſoly with the wilfull malice of ſo fractious, frayle, and feeble a party, as that of the proteſtants? I ſay in *Ireland*, for thoſe of *England*, they cannot alleage rationably any reaſon for oppoſing our peace, ſave alſo a meere hatred to our profeſſion, which is the reaſon of fiends, who, becauſe their ſelves are in bale cannot brooke others ſhould be in bliſſe: or their hearts are forſooth purified, and their heads ſphearified, and ſo in the behalfe and behoofe of their pure brothers, they cunningly intend by this oppoſition to weaken his Majeſty, by fomenting a continuall difference twixt him and his Catholicke Subjects of *Ireland*, whoſe party they know to be ſo powerfull both at home, and abroad, as (were matters fairely compoſed, & content given them) they might ſtrongly aſſiſt to quench the fiery fury of the Parliament, and reinthrone his Majeſty, as now *de facto* they begin to doe in *Scotland*, by a ſmall ſuccour of two thouſand *Iriſh* ſent thither, to joyne with the Kings party there, whereby it appeares, how highly an union betwixt his Majeſties Catholicke and proteſtant Subjects in his three kingdomes, conduceth, for the quelling and quayling of his enemies, and reeſtabliſhing of his Royall perſon in his full power, prerogatives, and glorie: For, if a poore ayde of two thouſand men onely can ſo much prevayle, what may a large contribution of a hundred thouſand pounds in Coine, or more, and ten thouſand men, yea twenty, thirty if neede be. I have beene over fuſe (I confeſſe) in my anſwer to this *Quære* becauſe it is the objection moſt frequently and fervently obtruded.

Quære 4. Will you looſe the kingdome by going to a new warre againe? will you utterly undoe it, and your ſelves, by a new breach? You are not able for the *Scots*, or my Lord of *Inſiquin*, and the Parliament party that is in the kingdome: much leſſe for my Lord *Lieutenant* and his party, whom you will force to joyne with the *Scots* and parliament, and ſo hold out with the longeſt an[illegible]ſt.

Reſp. I anſwer, theſe arguments of weake[illegible] bee retorted on your ſelves. Will you, that pretend ſo muc[illegible]ie and zeale to

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ſerve his Majeſty, looſe the King and kingdome, which every day you doe, while you keepe this diſtance with the Catholicke party, in giving the *Scots* time to come to a head, and the Round-heads leaſure to bring their ſecret plots to effect, and this, by taking advantage of your weakeneſſe, in ſpreading themſelves all over the kingdome: witneſſe the revolte of the Lord of *Inſiquin*, and of the Forte of *Doncanon*, which you have loſt, unleſſe we deeme them politicke alarums, and ſubtle inventions to fraight and worke on the Confederates, to accept the eaſier conditions now of peace from you. It is likewiſe apprehended on very good grounds, that the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, by the daily growing inſolencies and infections of the Round-heads in the ſaid City, may be in danger to be loſt, and (as I may boldly ſay) is daily a looſing. It is eaſie to fall from a proteſtant to a puritant, and from the King to the Parliament. It is their ordinary practiſe, to come and goe daily, a victory or two does it: but the Catholickes cannot with ſuch facility fall from their Religion, becauſe the differences are eſſentiall, and points of faith; nor from their obedience to his Majeſty, becauſe it is apparent, there is no ſuch affection in them to the puritans, but rather an innated antipathy: So as to ſuch extremes there's no feare of fall. Now if you deeme us ſo weake for the *Scots* and parliamentaries in this kingdome, certainely you are much more. But ſay you? you may joyne with the *Scots*, yes, to forſake the King, you may, and ſo doe your beſt to ſecure this kingdome for the Parliament and *Scots*. And had not the Catholicke Army beene now in the Field, and in the way, it is very probable, you had not eſcaped ſo ſcot-free, as you have done. And if wee proſper not in this expedition (for which you had neede to pray) but that they ſhall chance to over-run us; then I beleeve, you will finde, they will not content themſelves with the North alone, but will reſolve to venture for a greater and better ſhare of the kingdome. I ſee no reaſon, but you may feare your portion. You ſay you may ſafely joyne with the *Scots*, to hold out the longer with them, becauſe you conceive them the ſtronger, and us the weaker; why ſhould not you aſwell apprehend, that we may joyne with ſome other forainer, or
10 ſubmit to ſuch, whoſe ſeverall Agents now in the kingdome, perhaps wayte an opportunity in that kinde, and have their eares open ready to ſnatch up ſuch a motion? Doe not you thinke but the *Scots* and Parliament of *England* will be glad to accept of us, and our offers, which we make to his Majeſty, and will permit us freely to enjoy the benefit of our conditions, ſo we concurre with them in ſuppreſſing Monarchy, which is the faire white whereat their warres doe levell? But ſay you, you know there is no ſuch ſympathy betwixt us, that were, from the frieing pan into the fire, and therefore you are confident we will not be ſo mad, ho wever, it behooveth you in common-

policy

policy, to be cautious, how you exasperate a whole Nation, and force them to fly for safety to forein protection, whereto, doubtlesse, the late cruell plots and practises of *Sir William Parsons*, *Sir Adam Loftus*, and other vipers of the state, had driven this Nation, had it not beene immoveable from its loyaltie to his Majesty, wherein you would faine it seemes force a breach, by hindering his Majesties gracious favours from us, to make way for your holy brothers the parliamentaries, to enter and possesse the kingdome: But, if you keepe the gap too long open, beware our neighbours enter not, before your brethren; for *Ireland* is a faire and fryant morsell, and your *Spaniards*, *Italians*, and *French* have lushious teeth, which if they once fixe in it, I feare all the Pincers or Hammers in *England* will not draw or drive them out. You aske us, will we loose the kingdome and our selves? No, but endevour to save both, and if wee may not, a faire death is better then a specious bondage, slavery, or servitude: *Melius est enim nobis mortim bello, quam videre mala gentis nostræ*, If therefore you will tye the Kings hands so fast, as he may not grant us the freedome of Christians we must be compell'd to endevour to cut the bands, to reinfranchise his Majesty, and disinthrall our selves, how weake soever you would fayne perswade us to be

Add.

5. What if my Lord *Lieutenant* will publish his Commission, and will issue forth Proclamations of mercy and pardon, with restitutions of estates, and all assurances of life, liberty and toleration of Religion, and thereby withdraw and divide all your party, and so pusle and weaken you, that you will be glad of any conditions, and such as his excellency will be pleased to propound?

Resp. No doubt, this was invented as a mayne Engine to crush, and bring our party and whole Nation to division, and so to desolation. I confesse this Commission and Proclamation may perhaps worke on the most necessitous, weake, and discontented people within the verge and quarters of *Dublin*, whom extreame necessity may force to goe any whither for relieffe; but that have not you to give them: for you have neyther meate, nor money to spare within your quarters, nor strength enough to gaine it from ours. You must come thirty miles now from *Dublin*, to get any Corne or Cattle if you take not from one another, and so starve your selves. Your parties of Horse that used to make their incursions for prey into the remoter Counties, are broken and dispersed, and what service may they be able to performe, going so farre from their quarters, specially, now that our Confederates are grown farre stronger, then ever you or they have beene, both in Horse and Armes, to as little or no relieffe are you to expect by pillage: and what small store remaynes within your owne quarters, will hardly maintayne your great Townes, Garrisons,

tions, for any considerable time. Consider well your owne present state, condition, weaknesse, and necessities, and you cannot with sans judgement imagine, that any of our party will flye unto you, whilest they have the most part of the kingdome of their owne side, plentifully able to relieve them; without adventuring their lives, to goe a pillaging with you, against their country, friends, and conscience, specially, seeing there be other wayes to maintayne them, to wit, by putting the meaner sort into pay of the Armies, and the said banished Nobility and Gentry into places and Offices of Military and Civill imployment, as is resolved by the late Assembly held at *Kilkenny*. And what people doe you thinke to draw and devide from us? Those of the *English-Pale*, all destroyed, and made inconsiderable by your massacres & cruelties, for having withstood the shocke, while Amunition, Armes, and Commanders were a comming, who must be now rather a burden, then a helpe to you, and no great losse to us, for what concernes their power, in the condition they now stand in, though before, they were, for so many, the most considerable part of the whole kingdome. Their Common sort are all for the most part, murdered and starved; and such of the Nobility and Gentry as are remayning, will not, for their estates (whereof they can make little benefit) hazard the losse of their persons in your service, to be exposed to all dangers, for a poore lively-hood only, to be drawen out of prey and pillage, seeing you cannot otherwise maintayne them of any place of honour, trust, command, or benefit, by your old crooked rules, they are incapable, at least so are they sure to be made base and in fine, if you be masters, let them not doubt to be slaves, if not utterly extirpated, with the rest of their country-men your opposite, for the ancient spleene you beare to their Religion and Nation, and unquenchable thirst to their estates, how ever now in your necde you make use of their endeavours and services. Can you then with reason imagine, that their reason is so farre blinded, as not to foresee this? Doe you thinke they will be so effeminat, as for a sufferance which cannot long continue, they will expose themselves to be the perpetuall object of their countries wrath, the abject of all Christian Nations, yea and the obloquy of all the world, to advance your heathenish designes, by enduring all present and future miseries, by fighting against their friends, allyes, themselves, and their consciences, by assisting to extirpat their owne Nation and Religion, which hath now above foure-score yeares withstood so many furious assaults of your tyrannous pressures and persecutions, and betray their lives, liberties, and estates, to a never ending slavery and infamy, being still exposed to your new pretended attayndors, and corruptions of bloud, which no pseudo-parliament of yours can wash away, nor may their

grievances

grievances be thereby redressed, but by a free and legall parliament, such as they shall never have, by your consents, though you did promise, sweare, vow, protest, and proclayme a restitution of all freedome and favour. Your words and Proclamations so often violated both before and since the warres, and your wonted faithlesse proceedings, confirmes them in this beliefe. The violence of the storme is over-blowen, they hope, and I am confident, they are resolved to beare out with their fellow-vassals, rather then strike themselves aground, under your Lee. But suppose your proclamations brought in a considerable party, (as I cannot beleeve they will) you will make but a perpetuall Warre, in regard the rest of the kingdome is so possessed, and swayed by the Catholicke Bishops and Clergy, that in case no reasonable accommodation be made, or content herein be given, the kingdome will be so imbroyled and rent, that his Majesty will not be able to draw any assistance thereout, to support his Crowne: hee will loose all his owne revenue, and our ayde of men and monyes, which are (under favour) far transcending any his Majesty may expect from his protestant party here, (if any such he hath) and more to be regarded, then the bare walles and empty carcasses of Churches, whereto, for the most part, no protestants, save onely the Ministers with their wives, did ever resort, in regard the flocke were all of the Catholicke fold, and all the labours, endevours, and persecutions, bring frustrat, which since the suppression, were imployed to propagate the protestant Religion in this kingdome, or fasten it on the body thereof, though the Court of wardes hath wrought on a few degenerate members, and devided them from God and their Countrey, I will not say, from their King, but I pray, it may not so prove. But let it now be considered, whether the protestant or Catholicke party here is most powerfull, and can bring the King most men and money? and if it be not as necessary (or more) to give the Catholickes consent, as the protestants? His Majesty (we are confident) is graciously inclined towards us, as appeares by his severall favourable declarations made in our behalfes, before some persons of worth and credit, now in this kingdome, ready to testifie so much. To conclude, can those of the Pale, or any other (to whom griping misery, or raging jelousie of being vilipended by certayne unnaturall and ungratefull patriots may suggest a thought of deviding or withdrawing themselves from our party) be of so slavish an humour, as to joyne with you, when they shall reflect, and call to minde, how their immediat predecessors, and some of themselves perhaps yet living (by whose power and prowesse in the late precedent warre you kept your footing in the kingdome) were by you rewarded, disregarded, and abused. Was it not the usuall taunt of the late Lord *Strafford*, and all his fawning Sycophants in their private

Colloquies to those of the *Pale*, that they were the most refractory men of the whole kingdome, that it was more necessary (yea for their crooked ends) they should be Planted and supplanted, then any other thereof, that his Majesty would never be absolute Soveraigne, whilest there lived a Papist therein. These & the like were the ordinary Cabbinet discourses of the state in generall, whereinto sometimes in publick their malice would burst forth, and where plantations might not reach, defective Titles should extend. Many Officers and Gentlemen, who had done very good service in the said Warre, and lost their blood and limbs therein, for which they had Annuall pensions conferred on them, were soone after deprived of their said pensions, for onely having refused to take the Oath of Supremacie, or Allegeance, in such forme as protestants use, some whereof I have seene without hands, which they left at *Kinsale*, in defence of the Crowne of *England*, for which they remayned also without thankes, without pension, for only being faithfull to God and their owne soules. Many of the ancient *Irish* who stucke steadfastly to the Queenes quarrell, and lost therein their lives, had their estates planted, with as little justice, favour, or reason, as those who endevoured to take the Crowne of her head, and kingdome out of her hands. I knew my selfe a certaine Gentleman, who being questioned before the state, for matter of Recusancy, (as you terme it) answered, it was not demanded of me the day of *Kinsale* what Religion I was of, it is true, replyed an ungratefull statesman, I confesse you did good service that day, but you doe now, as the Cow, that gives much milke, and spils it after with a kicke of her heele, and this kicke (forsooth) was no other then kicking in spirit at their foresaid execrable Oathes, and being a Roman Catholicke. Who then reflecting on your Tyranny, injustice, malice, ingratitude, faithlesse promises, and undeserved persecutions will be so stupid or craven harted as on your brittle proclamations, to adhere to you, & put their heads like Asses, againe into the halter? Did not *Tyrone* and *Tyre-conell* come in, and submit on faire conditions? Yet had not their heeles saved their heads, the former had beene tripped up, and the later chopped off, and so may all heads be, which will be so blockish as to lay themselves on the blocke, while the Hatched is in the Butchers hand over them.

Quest 6. What considerable good, is there to be expected, by your helpe of men, or monyes, the kingdome being so exhausted and destroyed, as no pecuniary ayde may be thence collected, and so depopulated, as it hath no men to spare, & such as are, so cowarded, by our many victories, as they are not regardable, or of any use or estimation?

Resp. You cannot deny, but on the beginning of these Commotions, you were fearefully scared by a popular rout of disarmed Clowns

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not onely in the countrey, but even in your strongest walled Townes and Cities, in so much as you durst scarce peepe out at the gates of your great Garizons of *Dublin* and *Drogheda*. I grant, when you had discovered those multitudes to be weapon-lesse, and in no fit posture to defend themselves or offend you, then indeede you tooke courage and rushing forth with horse and foote compleatly armed, you slew man, woman, and child, as they came under your lash, aswell those that held the plough, as the pike, the goade as the gun, the such as the sword, which brave kinde of service and sway e you continued, untill some Commanders, Armes, and ammunition, came to our succour, and then were you put to a stand. This is the naked truth, without disparaging or undervaluing eyther Nation, as may be observed, since the battle of *Rosse*, where, though you had the honour of the field, by oddes of the ground, and great advantage of your Artillery, yea, and somewhat else, which were petty treason to touch, yet wee had the honour to have relieved and kept the Towne, and taken your shipping, where you were so stung, smarted, and amazed at the sharpenesse of the encounter, that ever since you have forborne to meete our Troupes. I will passe over the gayning of *Burrise*, *Bir*, *fort-Faulkland*, *Ballynhill*, *Ballyteman*, and severall other places, and skirmishes about the time of concluding the Cessation in *September* 1643. specially at *Loghleagh*, where a few of ours routed and slew multitudes of yours, & *Portlester*, where fell that busie nice warrier, full of his countries bloud and spoyle, and zeale to serve the Parliament, *Charles* Lord viscount *Moore*, of unhappy memory. So as, though we runne away, (as you object) yet in each conflict you lost most men and that evermore of your chiefe Commanders, in such a broken, disorderly, and disfurnished warre as we were compelled to make. And when you shall make an upcast of your accounts, you shall finde (if selfe conceit inveigle you not) that we have not had the least or worst part of the victory es. As for our retreate lately from *Charlemount*, to refresh our horses and men, and to bring our Army out of such narrow straights, where Horse could not freely play, (whereat you seeme to rejoyce, and shaken the treaty of peace, as if you would side with the *Scots*, the *Kings* enemies) no other construction can be made thereof, but that it was done to put the Army in a better posture for service: And suppose our Army did retyre or disbande, by reason of some careless fayler or defect in the Country, Councell, or prime-Commanders, in falling short of provision, pay, or other requisites: Must it therefore be inferred, that the kingdome is the lesse considerable, or powerfull to succour his Majesty? This consequence halts over *pons Asinorum*, it followes not. For it is manifest, that if the whole kingdome had put their strength to it, (though your party did sit still, and looke on onely, as in this occasion you have remarkeably done, which argues

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in you infallibly, either want of will, or power; if the former, you are no right Subjects; if the later, you are leſſe able to aſſiſt his Majeſty: then we? Little ſhould the *Scots* be of force to reſiſt us, and much leſſe (I am confident) will they be (the fire being now kindled and encreaſing in their owne country) when your party and ours ſhall joyne unanimouſly againſt them. In the interim, if ought ſhall happen amiſſe, you may have a ſhare in the blame and miſchiefe. And, our oppoſing the *Scots* deſerveth a grateful acknowledgement, being a ſervice more concerning your intereſts and ſafeties (iff there be not ſome latent combination betwixt you and them) then ours, in regard we are in a more able condition for defence and offence, whereby, you cannot but judge us to be conſiderable, having lately maintayned in the field (beſides all gariſon'd Souldiers, and traynd bands of horſe and foote, leſted in the ſeverall Counties) above ſeven or eight thouſand foote, and one thouſands horſe, for five Moneths; ſtrongly. I beleeve our enemies have found our Troupes well able to breake theirs, and to trample under foote their *Scottiſh* hobbyes. You may not be over confident of your paſt victories, or preſume ſo much on a vaine opinion of the *Scottiſh* Army; (whereof perhaps you make uſe to ſquare and governe this Treaty) you cannot deny, but we have multitudes of men, many thouſand Souldiers, brave Cavaliers, and long experienced ſtout Commanders, moſt zealous and willing to fight out this quarrell for his Majeſty, who, on ſecure contentment given their Nation, will prove themſelves as valiant and hardy now and alwayes, as they have beene ever heretofore, and ſtill are, reputed in all forraine Countries. I appeale to your owne knowledge, whether any ſtands better of your ſide in the field, then this country man? So that we may truly ſay, you fought with our owne men againſt us, as now the *Scots* doe. And though the kingdome in many partes be deſtroyed, yet are the revenues thereof ſtill conſiderable: Whereas this laſt yeare of Ceſſation, above a hundred thouſand pounds have beene levyed out of the very plough-lands, and the Counties at large, without ſcarce touching our Cities or walled Townes, to wit, thirty thouſand pounds to his Majeſty, on the Ceſſation, for tranſporting the Engliſh Army hence home to his ayde, fifty thouſand pounds for the Army of *Ulſter* at leaſt, during the expedition: twenty thouſand pounds more have beene payed this ſame yeare, in ſatisfaction of arrears due to Officers and Commanders, beſides divers other ſummes for our Agents at ſeverall times, which I omit, together, with the intertaynement of all ſuch as ſerve the Common-weale, whereof, though ſome receive not much, yet ſome others doe. I paſſe over all ſummes which lye hidden in the hands of Collectors, Receivers, & ſuch other Officers, which in all amounts to above a hundred thouſand pounds, this yeare, when the kingdome (I ſuppoſe, and hope) is at the lowest

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ebbe. What then will it be able to afford when a happy peace shall begin to recover it, and bring a full tyde of all flourishing plenty, specially, when the *English-pale* shall be reinhabited, which now lyes wast in a manner and uselesse, and hath beene the best and richest Colony of the land, and the chiefest and most abounding Granary thereof, and prime support of the state? and if the wayes wee have fixed on, the last Assembly at *Kilkenny* in *Iuly* 1644. be condescended unto, and effectually followed, during this grand necessity, they will (I say) bring into the treasury, at least foure hundred thousand pounds by the yeare, as by the ensuing heads of a revenue agreed unto at *Kilkenny* as aforesaid, may plainely appeare. First, the excises layd in a moderate way over all our quarters, suppose halfe asmuch, as it is in *Dublin*, will amount to a huge summe throughout all our Cities and Corporations, as yet not touched in this kind. Secondly, the fourth part of the yearely rent and value of every mans estate, which likewise I leave to be considered. Thirdly, the Kings Rents, Compositions, and Customes, which (though now in a manner during the warres, lost, or of small value) will upon a peace soone improve, if there shall be no *VVentworths* or *Ratclifes*, to cozen the King, or Catch-poll the Subject. Fourthly, two partes, or more, of all Church-livings belonging to the Clergy, so much now insisted upon betweene the Catholicke and protestant Clergy: and this to assist his Majesty during the warres, All which particulars of a revenue, must doubtlesse amount unto a vast summe, to be imployed first, to secure and cleere this kingdome of all Round-heads, and other malignant or ill-affected persons, bee they *English*, *Irish*, or *Scots*, which by a perfect union of the Protestant party (I meane such as sincerely adhere to the King) & ours, may be speedily effectuated, through the happy and disinteressed governement, we then hope to enjoy, and the free and cheerefull contribution of all to advance the said service, which being atchieved, then may all our Armies be transported into *England*, and our forces be imployed towards his Majesties succour which is the longing desire, and chiefest ambition of this loyall Nation, how suspitious soever you may be of them, for your owne sinister intentions, all which really pondered, sans all jealous prejudication, our helps both of men and monyes, are highly considerable, and yours very little avaylable, for first, your party is in a manner no party, at least for the King, by reason the most and strongest part thereof, if not all, consists of Puritans and antimonarchists, such as would, if it lay in their power, rather Conquer the kingdome for their holy brethren, the Parliamentaries, *Scots*, or *Hollanders*, then for his Majesty. Next, if you had a considerable protestant party, you have no provision of Corne, victuals, men, or monyes, nor can you expect any; but from his Majesties enemies, who will lend you none, to serve against themselves, all which is before suf-

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ficiently demonstrated. How then are you prepared for a new warre, or how able to extirpate this Nation, if you intend not to bring in the parliament, or some other of your anti-monarchicall brethren, to winne the kingdome for themselves, and weane it from his Majesty? And what gets the King by that? mary, hee shall gayne an open enemy, and loose a kingdome. And, if for this end, the parliament help you not, they have small encouragement to send you any more, so little effect have they found of the severall aydes hetherto transmitted, which doth no way countervayle the blood of so many thousand men, and charge of so many hundred thousand pounds, imployed, spent, and lost, by Sea and Land to subdue, and extinguish this Nation, which must very much discourage them, and retard their further adventures hether, having their heads & hands full of worke at home. We know their spleene to *Ireland* over-flowes, and their desire is transcendent, to joyne it as a large Canton to their new intended state, framed after the *Hollandcut*? Yet, for the present, their ambition is first, to settle it in *England*, and to secure themselves, much more prevalent, for charity begins at home, and they conceive, they may come time enough to play the after game in *Ireland*, for they assure themselves, to have alwayes odde men lurking in our after points, to keepe the Tables open. It is hard then for you to trust to their present supplyes so uncertaine, and if you doe, it is more hard for his Majesty to confide in you, for doubtlesse, they will not relieve you, that you may succour him, whom they so violently oppose, and labour to depose. Now I pray, give mee leave a little further, to examine your vaunting victories, and therein to manifest the valour of our men, so much by you undervalued. The first encounter was (as you cannot but remember) betweene the bridge of *Gilliavstone* & *Smithstone*, where a few of ours, with Swords and Skines onely, without shot defeated foure of five hundred of yours, armed as compleatly as any, Souldiers in *Holland*, where among was a Troupe of Horse which saved themselves by their heeles, and about three hundred of the foote were slaine in the place, without shot or stroke in defence of their lives were the *Irish* then cowards? During the siege of *Drogheda*, (which though they were forced to rayse, for want of Commanders, Armes, and Amunition) in the few encounters that were, they shewed their valour, even in standing, and defending themselves not being provided for offence, yet was your losse still most. And did not our young Gentlemen enter the Towne, and therein sufficiently demonstrate their courage, though compelled to retyre, as you were at *Rosse*. At *Swoards*, *Finglas*, and *Santry*, did not thirty or forty Musketires of ours, having not above three shots of powder a peece, with three or foure hundred Clubbetiers, confront a body of eight hundred shot of yours, beside pike and horse, and slay your Commanders, and sixe for one of

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your Souldiers, till want of powder did force their retreat, and give you way to murder a company of old labouring men, women, and children? At *Kilsalaghan*, did not they the like, and kept the place also, for that time in despite of you, to your excessive losse? At *Trim*, *Dundalke*, and other petty skirmithes, you evermore lost your Commanders, and most of your Souldiers, neyther did you ever put ours to flight, while they had a shot of powder left, though you had ten Armes, for one of ours. At *Kilrush*, I confesse we were as many men (I believe) as you; but your Artillery, Horse, Armes, Amunition, triply exceeded ours, which are very great advantages, yet little got you by that day, but the field, which, with such oddes, I hold for no great victory, which you had not the courage to prosecute. All such Castles as you got from us (for the most part) cost you deere, ten lives or more, for one, though you layd formall sieges to them, with Artillery, plenty of Amunition, and all other requisites, against a few unarmed disfurnished men: Witnesse *Carrigmain*, *Baldugan*, *Suddain*, *Lynch* his *Knocke*, and severall other, where commonly, you most perfidiously broke your quarter given. All these were before the arrivall of any helpe of Commanders, Armes, or Amunition in our quarters, since when you have alwayes lost ground, and recovered none; At *Raconell* you confesse our men fought valiantly, even with stones, when their powder was spent, the want whereof (it is evident) was the sole cause of the defeat. At *Loghleagh*, you were shamefully beaten. At *Rosse* we had our intent, which was to defend the Towne, though you got the field, by the advantage of your Artillery, and somewhat else, must not be spoken off. At *Kelbenenman*, being in all, not a full thousand men, horse and foote, very slightly provided, we kept the passage against your great Army of five or sixe thousand horse and foote. At *Clanmurry*, we had also our intent, which was to send you home, without annoyance of us. At *Pontlaffer* you got the worst, as is aforesaid. All such Castles as we have gained from you, we wonne them (in a manner) without difficulty, blowes or losse; (*Ballinikill* onely excepted, which also held not out much more then halfe a day, after the first shot of a Cannon, though you vauntingly glorified it, with the name of invincible) yet in each of them, you abounded with men, and all other Military provision. Now in all these battles, encounters, skirmithes, and Castles wonne or lost, it is particularly to bee noted, that you never gayned from us, without stiffe and stout resistance, sharpe blowes, and much losse, most commonly, and with much advantage, of Artillery, Armes, Amunition, and other warlike necessaries; whereas, whensoever we got from you, (I say for the most part) it was evermore without much opposition, damage, or bloud, with all kinde of disadvantage of our side, which evidently demonstrats whose men are most cowarded, or stood worst. If we still runne away, why did not you

over-runne and conquer the kingdome? And if a man armed onely with a Club, or a Gunne without powder, should flye from another, compleatly armed, and provided to his hearts desire, can any with reason therefore call that man a coward? I should rather hold him for a Cullion, that pursues such a man, or at least, cannot wrest his will, or winne his wish from him. If our men thus nakedly appointed, could hold play, for a whole yeare to yours plentifully furnished, while succour was a comming, as it appeares they did, may they be nicke-named Cowards? rather the contrary: for all this proves manifestly, that you were very cowards, or they very valiant fellowes; and I thinke you will rather averre the later, then avow the former. How ever, I am certaine all Christian Nations else will, and doe proclayme them valiant, yea *England* and *Scotland* their most spleenative enemies, Prince *Rupert* will witnesse it. And out of these premisses I deduce an infallible consequence, two, or three, *ergo* our men and monyes are considerable; *ergo* it is dangerous for you in a new warre to hazard the losse of the kingdome, and utter extirpation of the protestant party; *Ergo*, it is better and safer for you, his Majesty should give content to this Nation, by giving his Royall assent to our propositions. But you say, it is not in his Majesties power to condescend to our demands. If he shall, it will set popery againe in jurisdiction, introduce the Supremacie of *Rome*, and take away or endanger his Majesties supreme authority in causes Ecclesiasticall, a diminution of honour and power not be endured. I answer, we desire not the repealing of any ancient grounded lawes, but to be disburdened of certayne grievous pressures layd on us, either by acts of State, or parliament, or the lawlesse Law of *Sic volo, sic jubeo* fraudulently or violently enacted and executed, by the unsupportable tyranny of the ministers of this subordinat governement, destructive to our Religion, lives and liberties, which, a free parliament with his Majesties Royall assent can legally doe: therefore it lyes in his Majesties power to grant our propositions. Doubtlesse, you will acknowledge King *Charles* to be as lawfull, absolut, & powerfull a King of *England* and *Ireland*, *tam de jure, quam de facto*, as was *Henry* the *VIII.* or *Edward* the *VI.* Who (as it were at a blow) beat downe and suppressed a Religion of above eight hundred (or rather twelve hundred) yeares standing, seazed on JESUS CHRISTS owne patrimony, the possessions of the Clergy, confiscated their goods, sacked and prophaned their Churches, & in fine, turned above ten thousand of them out of doores to seeke their fortunes, without being heard, or orderly convicted for any offence, contrary to all Law, conscience, and common reason: For, the Abbeys hold their Lands in *Franke Almoine*, and in *Fee*, they were possessed of them, by the donation of severall *Saxon*, *English* and *Norman* Kings, and Subjects, continued legally by prescription, established

What follows, are the words of an approved English Author.

eſtabliſhed by law, and confirmed by the Charters of Kings, as that of *Magna Charta 9. H. 3.* and the confirmation thereof 28. *Ed.* 1. Where it is granted, that the Church of *England* ſhall be free, and have its liberties inviolable, and *cap.* 2. judgement given againſt them ſhall be held for naught: Alſo *ſententia lata ſuper confirmatione Chartarum*, by *Ed.* nor 25. *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. If any ſtatute be made contrary to *Magna Charta*, it ſhall be voyde, or the confirmation of all theſe, 1. 4. 7. 8. of *Rich.* 2. and 4. *H.* 4. All which were intended to prevent tyranny, and ſecure the Church then being, viſibly knowne, and generally reverenced: for to no other Church were they granted, neyther can any other enjoy them. Yet did *Henry* the eight, and *Edward* the ſixt aſſume the power to controvert and ſubvert all theſe, which you approve and applaud, though they were acts ſurmounting the puiſance of heaven, and you will not allow King *Charles* the power of ordinary actions, and ſublunary things in our behalfes; albeit you avow his conſent given to the *Scots* (as aforeſaid) by act of parliament to pull downe Biſhops, without whom a parliament is no parliament. In equity and reaſon, whatſoever Common-law may pretend to the contrary. His Majeſty by a publicke Declaration in Print declared the late Earle of *Strafford* innocent for matter of bloud, yet was he compelled after to ſubſcribe to the condemnation and decollation of the ſaid Earle to content the parliament of *England*, as yet inſatiably diſcontented. All theſe (I ſay) you approve and commend, and yet muſt his Majeſties hands be bound, and his gracious favours lockt up from us, under pretext (forſooth) of impoſſibilities in our demands, though they contayne nought, but what legally layes in his Majeſties Royall breſt to grant. As for your wonted childiſh foppery, which you call popery to be ſet againe in juriſdiction, our propoſitions import (as you meane it) no ſuch thing; but that we may be allowed the freedome of the Roman Catholicke Religion, which hath here continued in juriſdiction (if you know what meanes juriſdiction) above a thouſand yeares, maugre all your fiery furies, and perſecutions. And ſuppoſe it were in juriſdiction, as you underſtand it, no diſintereſſed judgement can ſee what his Majeſty ſhould looſe thereby, his Rents and Cuſtomes would be ſtill the ſame, if not much more, by reaſon of the freedome of ingreſſe and egreſſe of trafficke, and the fidelity of Officers; he ſhould gayne a hundred hearts for one, both at home and abroad; he ſhould be obeyed and ſerved, as Father of the Common-weale, for love and filiall feare, not as he has beene hetherto by you, for lucre and intereſt, aſwell appeares by your now falling off from him, ſince the dayes of gayne are expired: for his proteſtant party here, is onely (as aforeſaid) in *Dublin*, *Drogheda*, *Dundalke*, and in thoſe quarters, where alſo now by a new treaſon lately diſcovered, they manifeſt the old treachery lay hidden in their hearts; and (to confirme what I have

Hetherto the foreſaid Author.

above layd downe) on this discovery there were found but onely three Commanders in the whole Towne of *Drogheda* who stood for his Majesty: And, if all the protestant pulses in *Dublin*, or elsewhere in *Ireland* were felt by a skilfull Physitian in that kinde, I doubt, there would hardly be found a hundred free from that franticke feaver. As concerning the introduction of the supremacy of *Rome*, which you object, it is well knowen, and we care not who knowes it, that all *Ireland* never beleeved other; how then can that be intended to be introduced, that has never beene taken out of it? I say all *Ireland*; that is, all *Irishmen*, whereof if a very few beleeved otherwise they were of a viperous brood, destructive to their mother, and considerable, as none, in regard of the whole kingdome, as also such *English* as here inhabited. With all, our propositions make no mention of any such intended innovation. So as (suppose the Roman Catholicke Religion were freely exercised in *Ireland*, which is that we seeke) the supremacie in causes Ecclesiasticall, and the honour and power thereof, should still as much as ever remayne in his Majesty. Yet reflect but a little, and you may perceive, that his Majesty has lost that honour & power you so much esteeme, in *England* and *Scotland*, (Oh that that were all!) for the parliament and *Scots* (if any they admit) attribut it to the *Elders* of their *Kirke*; but there is no corner in a Round-head for such a supreme beliefe; it has place then onely in a few protestant heads (and fewer hearts, if they were all profoundly sounded) in *England* and *Ireland*, and as for the beliefe of Roman Catholicks in that kinde, it derogates not a single haire from their faithfull and fixed allegeance to his Majesty, as is evident by their cleaving to him in his three kingdomes, now in these boysterous times of his troubles, when all Sectaries flote in their fidelities, and flitt according their fancies. Moreover, what great diminution of honour or power (to use your owne words) should his Majesty thereby sustaine, suppose the supremacy of *Rome* were introduced? The world knowes (that knowes the Historie of *England*) that the Crowne of *England* had more power, honour, fame & wealth, before it assumed that seeming specious Title, then it could ever since then, purchase, eyther at home or abroad. This needes no proofe, the Legend of the lives of the Monarchs thereof, does demonstrate it. Had not *Henry* the *VIII.* more renowne, by his Booke written against *Luther* in defence of the seven Sacraments, for which he received a Sword from the *Pope*, with the glorious Title of *Defender* of the *Faith*, then he had after, when his lust lead him to arrogate the supremacy? and more treasure had he in his Coffers, I am certaine. For, notwithstanding the spoyle and pillage of the Church, whereof the value of the Lands onely *England*, at that time amounted to above three hundred and twenty thousand pounds ten shillings sterling *per annum*, out of which the King tooke into his owne possession, and appropriated

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to the Crowne, a hundred sixty one thousand one hundred pounds *per annum*, besides their moveables: which doubtlesse made up a vast summe: yet died he without wealth, without honour, without friends, without peace in his house, or heart, and with remorse of Conscience belcheth forth his last breath in despayre, with an *Omnia perdidimus*: and can boast of no other Monument he hath left to Record his memory, but such as hee left, who vaunted of burning *Dianas* Temple. Now since then, can any man shew me the effects of the supposed honour or power, *England* has enioyed or acquired, eyther forraine or domesticke, by the supremacy, other then pride, luxury, epicurisme, blasphemy, effeminacy, and in a word, a licencious liberty to swim in sin, and wallow in vice without controll? It is true indeed, there was a Duke went into *Spaine*, *Basta*. And to the Isle of *Ree*, *c'est assé*. *England* has assisted in this later age, *Holland*, *Swedland*, the *Palatinate*, and other rebels against their naturall and lawfull Soveraignes, and has beene, and still is cowed by that Nation, which it most scorned and vilipended of the world, and over which in former ages it was wont to domineere, crow, and conquer. It is lately become the forge of novellisme and heresie, the nursery of Sects, and now the stage of rebellion. These are the fruits of your gosling Gospel, and the feats of honour and power, acted since the supremacie of *Rome* has beene expelled, and the inheritance of *S. Peter* intruded upon. *France*, *Spaine* *Italy*, *Poland*, and other Catholicke countries, states and Provinces, who still continue obedient children to the Church of *Rome*, esteeme themselves eyther in power, honour, wealth, or worldly splendour, no way inferiour to *England*; yea many of them farre excede it in all. They are adored, beloved, awed at home and abroad. The *Turkes*, *Heathens*, and *Infidels* feare and feele the force of their armes; both ends of the world doe them homage, are tributary to them, and contribut to the farsling of their Coffers. Yet doe they still acknowledge *Rome* their superiour in causes Ecclesiasticall, neyther have they any ambition to spirituall jurisdiction, because they know they are incapable thereof, and they deeme it rather a diminution, then any addition of honour or power to arrogat a Title which derogats from the power and jurisdiction essentially inhering in that Title, which they are assured cannot be but in a Priest. So as this great *Colossus* of honour and power, *Supremacy*, in spirituall causes in a secular person, (the losse whereof you so much apprehend) is a meere *ens rationis*, and consequently a thing not to be thought of by rationall men. Yet, if you will needes be so chymericall, as to contend *de lana septima*, take you it, so wee may have from the benignity of his gracious Majesty his Royall assent to our humble propositions, which all good Subjects, and reall patriots are bound to withstand vote, it being the most efficacious meane to secure and succour his Majesty against the malignant party,

and to ſettle this tottering kingdome in a firme and conſtant peace, whereto a raging malice to this Nation, with an undiſcreete antypathicall zeale to the extirpation of the Religion thereof may rayſe many oppoſits. But let every man of both parties lay his hands on his heart, and ſadly conſider the ſtate of this kingdome, which lyes pining in a violent hecticke feaver: Its veines have beene ſuperabound-dantly vented. Too much phlebotomy drives the body into a conſumption. If the flames ſhall once againe burſt forth, and the Sword bere-unſheated betwixt us, without doubt nothing ſhall ever quench the one, or put up the other but the utter eradication and abolition of you and your Religion, or us and ours; and whether, no man but he that's God and man can tell. Can any then ſo farre deviate from the roade of reaſon, as to take their way where they are certayne to bee way laid, or in eminent danger of the loſſe of their purſes and perſons, while they may confidently walke other ſecure paths? Who can be ſo unwiſe, as to lay the foundation of ſo waighty a ſtructure, as is that of their Religion, lives, and fortunes, on floating ſands, while they may have firme and ſolid grounds to build on? I know not what will and rage may doe; but well, what wit and reaſon ſhould doe. Let every man therefore (I ſay) wipe off from the eye of his heart, all Nationall animoſities, all over-weening conceits of proper might, all unnaturall antypathies, all jealous diſtruſts, and every atom of any other paſſion, which may offuſcat the vitive powers from diſcerning what may moſt conduce to the recovery of our infirme Countrey, whereunto, I with each undividuall would put his helping head, heart, and hand without morofity.

This is better policy, then to keepe all in ſuſpenſe forſooth, to avoyd the blame of concluding any thing, and to ſpin out time, to ſee for whom the triumph will turne, or which way the game will goe, eyther for the King or Parliament, ſo to runne with the good ſucceſſe, and to beate on the winners hand, or upon a ſhuffling up of the game, and an accommodation to betray this Nation, and take all advantages againſt it, as may well be collected and feared, out of theſe long ſuſpitious treaties, and frequent Ceſſations. But the great God of heaven, and protector of the Innocent, who hath hitherto fruſtrated the grand plot of our adverſaries, intended for the extirpation of our Nation and Religion, by ſtirring up a warre in *England*, to divert their fiendly fury, & revenge the ſpilling of ſo much Innocent bloud, as hath beene here unhumanly ſhed, may (and doubtleſſe will) convert their preſent machinations on themſelves. The *Foxe* is oft taken by his too much cunning and wilyneſſe, when one good plaine way of leaping into the Tree, ſtill ſaves the *Cat*. Did not the ſtate here cauſe all the Corne in the *Pale* to be deſtroyed and burned, the poore labouring men to be murdered, and ſo tillage to be almoſt quite baniſhed, there-

by

by to ſtarve the Inhabitants / which, without doubt had famiſhed themſelves were it not for the Ceſſation in *September* 1643. *Via plana, via ſana.* T'is to be feared, that theſe winding wyles and halting policies may betray and loſe his Majeſty all his proteſtant party, ſo ready to ſlip after good ſucceſſe, whileſt the parliament ſhall winne more ſtedfaſt footing in *North-Wales* over againſt our Coaſts & Harbours, whereby they may prevent the timely tranſportation of our ayde. It is dangerous to let a diſeaſe runne too farre, and a patient to worke and truſt too much to the ſtrength of his nature, leaſt all helps of Phyſicke come too late. You ſay, it is good to beare the *Scots* and other Roundheads in hand, till you be aſſured of the Confederates. You hover then in your reſolutions of adhering to his Majeſty, and you falter in your fidelity, ſeeing you hold correſpondence with his profeſſed enemies, and oppoſe and reject thoſe, who (you know in your Conſciences, whereto I appeale) are his Majeſties beſt and trueſt Subjects, though they may not yeeld to ſuch conditions of peace, as you would put on them, without perpetuall ſlavery, infamy, and danger of being one day maſſacred. You preſume too much on the friendſhip and allyance ſome of your great ones have amongſt us, which you are beſt beware how you ſquiſe and wier-drawe too farre, leaſt you force us to forget all relations of bloud, and tyes of friendſhip, whereto Religion and Countrey muſt be preferred. Vnnaturall ſuits and quarrels, prove ſtill the moſt dangerous, and leaſt capable of reconciliation. Let not any thinke to rayſe or endeere themſelves to his Majeſty by extraordinary ſervices, in forcing the harder conditions on their Countrey, for they ſhall thereby loſe his Majeſty more hearts, then gayne heads and hands for his aſſiſtance, while you preſſe too much their perſons and Conſciences, and grate too deeply on their eſtates and purſes, they having ever beene and ſtill are too free and willing of themſelves, to ſupply his Majeſties neceſſities, to ſupport his glory and prerogatives, and advance his ſervice (though I may with a ſigh, ſay, they have beene evermore more unfortunate) in ſharing any part of the thankes of all their benevolous actions and large contributions from time to time, which the Governors of this kingdome did ſtill ſnatch and arrogat to themſelves, by magnifying their owne endevours and labours, interpoſed betweene the King and his people; as lately did the Lord of *Strafford*, who engroſſed all the honour and thankes of our profuſe Subſidies, and ingenuous willingneſſe to his Majeſties ſervice, to himſelfe; which may be a ſufficient precaution to us; and his fall from the ſtage, by over-acting his part, a lively preſident to all others, for eviting ſuch a Tragicall end, which is commonly the Epilogue of all politicke playes. Let therfore all ſuch, as act thoſe eminent partes of Kings or Princes on the Theater of the Commonweale, enter into themſelves, and conſider, that albeit they perſonat

Princes,

Princes, yet they are none, but fellow-players of the Globe or Fortune, and consequently, both they and their posterity, subject to such inconveniences and pressures, as they, by overmuch affectation of applause, or other falser, shall have drawen on the neck of the company. So as, when the play is done, those momentall glorious Kings, may perhaps for ever after, be driven to act the Clowne, exall or pilgrim, allwell as the meaneſt of their companions; which God avert from all well meaning ſervitures, whoſe ſincere intentions and radiant Candour, will in fine (I hope) ſhine thorough the thickeſt of theſe Egyptiacall cloudes, which hang over our Hemiſphere, and diſperſe all malignant vapours and vipers, which will vanish thoroughout the Kingdome, like falſe apparitions or ſpectors, upon a true vnion & underſtanding betweene the King and his people, wherto, may propitious heauen ſay, Amen.

FINIS.

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QVEREES

PROPOVNDED

BY THE

PROTESTANT

PARTIE,

CONCERNING THE PEACE

IN GENERALL.

Now treated of in Ireland, [illegible]
made in behalfe and [illegible]
[illegible] well affected [illegible]
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QVERES PROPOVNDED BY THE PROTESTANT PARTIE,

CONCERNING THE PEACE In Generall, &c.

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Quer. WIll you Article, Covenant, and indent with your King? it becomes not Subjects, it argues mistrust of his Majestie.

Resp. This Nation saith, it hath beene often deceived, & abused by some ministers of state here for this kingdome, by whose practises they were frustrated of all the Kings favours, and graces conferred to them; for which they granted and payed about three hundred thousand pounds sterling, not very long since, and soone after seaven large Subsidies in the Earle of *Straffords* time, for all which monyes, amounting neere to a million of pounds sterling they obtayned little or nothing. And the said graces are still suppressed and stopped. Next, the state here takes all advantage of this Nation for their Religion, by misrepresenting them to his Majesty, to suppresse and keepe them from the government, thereby to possesse all places of honour, trust and profit, eyther in the Army, or Common-wealth, and so raise themselves by casting perpetuall clouds of disloyaltie, and disaffection betweene the King and his people, as lately they did when they forsooke and betrayed the English pale first, and consequently the rest of the kingdome, to be over-run and ruined in the beginning of these Commotions: and yet they misinformed his Majestie, and procured what Commissions they pleased, to prosecute the said Pale with extreme cruelties, and so by the Sword, and colour of Law, to have their estates by attaynders and forfeytures, whereat all other partes of the kingdome were amazed and distracted. Therefore in this subordinate government so jealous and irksome to the people, it is necessary to be on sure termes for the same, and that Catholickes have a hand in the government, to prevent the like mischiefes. And on these grounds, it may well become Subjects to Article with their Soveraigne, which argues no distrust of his Majesty, but

of his miniſters, whoſe hands muſt ſtill hold the helme, ſeeing the Kings owne hand cannot reach thereto.

Quære. 2. Will you force the King, and worke now on his neceſſities? He will remember it to you hereafter, and hee may recall what he ſhall now promiſe: nor will hee conceive himſelfe bound to make good what he ſhall now grant you, conſidering the condition he ſtands in.

Reſp. It is not in our thoughts, Onely wee propound motives to ſupport his Majeſtie, and to advance his ſervice, a whole Nation to the laſt man, and the revenue of a whole kingdome (if neede be) to the laſt penny, to ſupport his Crowne, on contentment now to be given this people, a hundred thouſand loyall Subjects, and good fighting men, to ſpend their bloud in this quarrell for his Majeſty, and foure or five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling by the yeare (as ſhall appeare by the particular heads of the revenue of this kingdome layd downe hereafter) is worth the acceptation, and may invite his Majeſty to give content to this people. He then that will hinder or oppoſe this, to looſe the King ſuch a conſiderable party and aſſiſtance, can be no other then an enemy, ayming at nothing elſe, but to weaken his Majeſty, by diverting this Nation, as it were by compulſion from his ſervice. *Add.* And this is not to force the King, and worke his neceſſities, but to helpe him, and relieve them, and to buy our Peace with the marrow of our purſes and bloud of our veines, which his Majeſty may (indeede) well remember hereafter, not to recall our liberties, but to record our loyalties. Moreover, his Majeſty may aſwell in future ſay, that he is forced to the conditions of peace profered, as to thoſe demanded: for neyther the one, nor the other, would ever have beene granted in precedent times, though not by want of gracious inclination in his Majeſties to favour us, but by the ſiniſter characters which his miniſters here ever gave him of us.

Quære 3. Will you looſe the King all his proteſtant party, which will fall from him, and will you looſe him all his proteſtant Subjects of *England* and *Scotland*, and conſequently his Crowne of both kingdomes, which muſt follow, if he give you content?

Reſp. Can you imagine that any Subjects, which be true ſubjects, will forſake their Prince, becauſe we tender ayde of men and monyes, and propound motives to advance his ſervice; nay rather the proteſtant party will adviſe his Majeſty conſidering the condition and neceſſity he ſtands in, to give content to this Nation, thereby to gaine ſo conſiderable a party, and aſſiſtance to ſupport his Crowne, and themſelves. Nor can they once ſuſpect with reaſon (if they will not put it on him of purpoſe, as a ſeeming occaſion of their defection from him) that his Majeſty is not conſtant to the proteſtant Religion ſeeing they well know he is by education, and in his beliefe and opi-

nions

nions, as fir me a proteſtant as ever *England* bred, as is moſt manifeſt, by all his declarations and proceedings, though it ſtands not with the pollicy of the Parliamentaries, to make this an article of their beliefe; for they hold it a deepe myſterie of ſtate, to misbelieve the King, and not ſuffer him to be believed in this particular, thereby to traduce his Majeſty, and cauſe the Subjects ſtill conceive, he is inclined to Papiſtry, whereof they take their greateſt advantage, purpoſely to ſeduce and incenſe the people againſt him. Now if you feare the proteſtant party will ſo lightly fall from his Majeſty, (as you would faigne perſwade us, to leſſen our conditions) you may aſwell pretend any expreſſion of favour which ſhall be granted us, were it but a connivence or tolleration of our Religion, to be a cauſe ſufficient, for the like defection, but if the ſaid proteſtant ſubjects be of reſolution, to continue true and conſtant to his Majeſty, what can more powerfully encourage them thereto, or hold them more ſtedfaſtly to ſo generous and juſt a reſolve, then an ample ſupply of men and moneys offered by us, on a good peace, to backe and ſecond their party, the weakeneſſe whereof is not perhaps the leaſt cauſe of all their feares, and wavering betweene the King and Parliament? But ſuppoſe the *Add.* King were Catholickely affected, and would abſolutely reſtore us our Religion, and the publicke uſe thereof, in as full and ample manner, as ever we enjoyed it in the times of his Majeſties predeceſſors from the Conqueſt to *Henry* the *VIII*, would therefore (or rather ſhould) all his proteſtant ſubjects fall from him, and muſt he therefore forfeyte his Crowne? Your *Quære* anſwers they would, and he muſt, it followes then, they are onely conditionally Subjects, not abſolutely, and his Majeſty holds his Crowne by a conditionall Tenure, not by an abſolute: both which are abſurd. Why did not all the Catholicke Subjects of *England* and *Ireland* relinquith *Henry* the *VIII*, when he forſooke his owne and their Religion? why did not he looſe his Crowne, when he loſt his faith? Why might not the Romiſh ſubjects of *France*, fall off from the late *French* King, and his Father, when they gave tolleration of Religion, and liberty to build Churches and Synagogues to the *Hugenotes*? Why loſt not they, therefore their Crownes? But to come neerer home: did not our dread Soveraigne King *Charles* condeſcend unto ſuch propoſitions of the *Scots*, as ſtood not with their loyalty to demand, nor in his power to grant, (to omit all other, witneſſe the abrogation of Epiſcopacie, or unmitering of Biſhops, who be the firſt of the three ſtates of every Chriſtian and Catholicke kingdome) as appeares by ſeverall his Majeſties declarations yet extant. This his Majeſty did, onely to content that Nation, and ſave that Crowne, albeit the former followed not, heavens grant, the later may? for they muſt have *aliquid amplius*, to wit; Kings uncrowned and Monarchy pull'd downe, how ever his Majeſties proteſtant

ſtant party in *England*, *Ireland*, or *Scotland*, fell not therefore from him, neyther is he therefore diſcrowned: and yet muſt both follow, if he give content to the *Iriſh* (in your opinions) or his Royall aſſent to their propoſitions; albeit they containe nothing, but what may modeſtly ſuite with their fidelity to propound, and juſtly with his Majeſties power, and expediently with his gracious benignity to grant, & that which hath beene their owne for ten or twelve ages conſequent, and what they enjoyed in quiet poſſeſſion, ever ſince the Conqueſt, during the happy Raigne of fifteene or ſixteene Kings his Majeſties predeceſſors, before *Henry* the *VIII.* and ſince then, violently wreſted from them by tyrannie, oppreſſion, and ſurreptitious Lawes, fraudulently introduced by the bloud-ſucking miniſters of this ſubordinate governement. Moreover, what concernes it the proteſtant Subjects of *England* and *Scotland*, whether we have content or not? How are they any way impeached or improved thereby? or how therein intereſſed? What looſe they by our liberty, or gaine they by our reſtraint? Can not they goe to Church, though wee goe to Maſſe? the broad Sea is betwixt us, we will be no eye-ſore to them. If it be for their brethren here, we ſeeke not the abrogation of their Religion, or abreviation of their lawfull freedome, or ought elſe derogating to their honour, ſecuritie, or peaceable cohabitation, as appeares by our propoſitions now in Print to the eye of the world, As for his Majeſties proteſtant party here in *Ireland* (not to undervalue them) they are no way conſiderable: For, over all *Munſter*, *Vlſter*, and *Connaght*, ſuch as for a while did ſeemingly proclayme themſelves for the King, doe now abſolutely diſclayme in him, and declare themſelves for the Parliament, and conſequently, his enemies, ſo as his Majeſty hath no proteſtant party here, but onely in *Leynſter*, and that but in a deſtroyed nooke thereof, to wit in the Counties of *Dublin*, and *Louth*, and a part of *Kildare* and *Meath*, (for *Doncanon* is fallen off) in all which they cannot make up one thouſand five hundred proteſtants fighting men, where among theſe ſhall hardly cull out two hundred, I might well ſay two ſcore heads well ſquared to the Kings rule, the reſt (as alſo all the proteſtant inhabitants of *Dublin* and their other Townes, farre much more then the moſt part) have their heads ſo Round, as they cannot hold rouling to the Parliament, when the leaſt occaſion is offered, As for their hearts, they are from the beginning in the boſome of their pure brethren in *VVeſtminſter-hall*; and their heeles are all as nimble and ready to dance a ſcottiſh-jigge, and a parliamentall *revolta*, to *Eſſex* hornepipe, if execution were as eaſie, as thought is free, and wiſhes facil; all which is manifeſt by their Common-prayers, publicke diſcourſes, and Commerce, and flocking to the Parliament Ships, whenſoever they hover over our coaſtes, and thus are they all affected and infected from head to foote, ſaye a very few of the prime, whereof ſome being

being ſtrangers, can make no other party, then their houſhold ſervants: other ſome, though by birth or deſcent, Natives, and bigge in bloud and calling, and in precedent times vaſt in poſſeſſions, and powerfull in command; yet now as the winde blowes, they beare but low and fagge ſayles, and can make no more way, then the meaneſt vaſſals, by reaſon their numerous allyes, friends, and followers, are all Roman Catholickes, and conſequently adhering to the Confederats, with whom, not being united, their power is as poore as that of the Alyens: So as the premiſſes maturely pondered, his Majeſties proteſtant party diſioyned from the Catholicke, is no way here conſiderable. Will you then, upon the onely reaſon of an ungrounded Antipathy in Religion, adviſe his Majeſty to diſcontent a whole Nation, for complying ſoly with the wilfull malice of ſo fractious, frayle, and feeble a party, as that of the proteſtants? I ſay in *Ireland*, for thoſe of *England*, they cannot alleage rationably any reaſon for oppoſing our peace, ſave alſo a meere hatred to our profeſſion, which is the reaſon of fiends, who, becauſe their ſelves are in bale cannot brooke others ſhould be in bliſſe: or their hearts are forſooth purified, and their heads ſphearified, and ſo in the behalfe and behoofe of their pure brothers, they cunningly intend by this oppoſition to weaken his Majeſty, by fomenting a continuall difference twixt him and his Catholicke Subjects of *Ireland*, whoſe party they know to be ſo powerfull both at home, and abroad, as (were matters fairely compoſed, & content given them) they might ſtrongly aſſiſt to quench the fiery fury of the Parliament, and reinthrone his Majeſty, as now *de facto* they begin to doe in *Scotland*, by a ſmall ſuccour of two thouſand *Iriſh* ſent thither, to joyne with the Kings party there, whereby it appeares, how highly an union betwixt his Majeſties Catholicke and proteſtant Subjects in his three kingdomes, conduceth, for the quelling and quayling of his enemies, and reeſtabliſhing of his Royall perſon in his full power, prerogatives, and glorie: For, if a poore ayde of two thouſand men onely can ſo much prevayle, what may a large contribution of a hundred thouſand pounds in Coine, or more, and ten thouſand men, yea twenty, thirty if neede be. I have beene over fuſe (I confeſſe) in my anſwer to this *quære*, becauſe it is the objection moſt frequently and fervently obtruded.

quære 4. Will you looſe the kingdome by going to a new warre againe? will you utterly undoe it, and your ſelves, by a new breach? You are not able for the *Scots*, or my Lord of *Inſiquin*, and the Parliament party that is in the kingdome: much leſſe for my Lord *Lieutenant* and his party, whom you will force to joyne with the *Scots* and parliament, and ſo hold out with the longeſt and ſtrongeſt.

Reſp. I anſwer, theſe arguments of weakeneſſe may bee retorted on your ſelves. Will you, that pretend ſo much loyaltie and zeale to

ſerve

ſerve his Majeſty, looſe the King and kingdome, which every day you doe, while you keepe this diſtance with the Catholicke party, in giving the *Scots*, time to come to a head, and the Round-heads leaſure to bring their ſecret plots to effect, and this, by taking advantage of your weakeneſſe, in ſpreading themſelves all over the kingdome? witneſſe the revolte of the Lord of *Inſiquin*, and of the Forte of *Doncavon*, which you have loſt, unleſſe we deeme them politicke alarums, and ſubtle inventions to fraight and worke on the Confederates, to accept the eaſier conditions now of peace from you. It is likewiſe apprehended on very good grounds, that the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, by the daily growing inſolencies and infections of the Round-heads in the ſaid City, may be in danger to be loſt, and (as I may boldly ſay) is daily a looſing. It is eaſie to fall from a proteſtant to a puritant, and from the King to the Parliament. It is their ordinary practiſe, to come and goe daily, a victory or two does it: but the Catholickes cannot with ſuch facility fall from their Religion, becauſe the differences are eſſentiall, and points of faith, not from their obedience to his Majeſty, becauſe it is apparent, there is no ſuch affection in them to the puritans, but rather an innated antipathy: So as to ſuch extremes there's no feare of fall. Now if you deeme us ſo weake for the *Scots* and parliamentaries in this kingdome, certainely you are much more, But ſay you? you may joyne with the *Scots*, yes, to forſake the King, you may, and ſo doe your beſt to ſecure this kingdome for the Parliament and *Scots*. And had not the Catholicke Army beene now in the Field, and in the way, it is very probable, you had not eſcaped ſo ſcot-free, as you have done. And if wee proſper not in this expedition (for which you had neede to pray) but that they ſhall chance to over-run us, then I beleeve, you will finde, they will not content themſelves with the North alone, but will reſolve to venture for a greater and better ſhare of the kingdome. I ſee no reaſon, but you may feare your portion. You ſay you may ſafely joyne with the *Scots*, to hold out the longer with them, becauſe you conceive them the ſtronger, and us the weaker, why ſhould not you aſwell apprehend, that we may joyne with ſome other forainer, or ſubmit to ſuch, whoſe ſeverall Agents now in the kingdome, perhaps wayte an opportunity in that kinde, and have their eares open ready to ſnatch up ſuch a motion? Doe not you thinke but the *Scots* and Parliament of *England* will be glad to accept of us, and our offers, which we make to his Majeſty, and will permit us freely to enjoy the benefit of our conditions, ſo we concurre with them in ſuppreſſing Monarchy, which is the faire white whereat their warres doe levell? But ſay you, you know there is no ſuch ſympathy betwixt us, that were, from the frieing pan into the fire, and therefore you are confident we will not be ſo mad, however, it behooveth you in common-

policy

policy, to be cautious, how you exasperate a whole Nation, and force them to fly for safety to forein protection, whereto, doubtlesse, the late cruell plots and practises of *Sir William Parsons*, *Sir Adam Loftus*, and other vipers of the state, had driven this Nation, had it not beene immoveable from its loyaltie to his Majesty; whereon you would faine it seemes force a breach, by hindering his Majesties gracious favours from us, to make way for your holy brothers the parliamentaries, to enter and possesse the kingdome: But, if you keepe the gap too long open, beware our neighbours enter not, before your brethren; for *Ireland* is a faire and fryant morsell, and your *Spaniards*, *Italians*, and *French* have lushious teeth, which if they once fixe in it, I feare all the Pincers or Hammers in *England* will not draw or drive them out. You aske us, will we looſe the kingdome and our selves? No, but endevour to save both, and if wee may not, a faire death is better then a specious bondage, slavery, or servitude: *Melius est enim nobis mori in bello, quam videre mala gentis nostræ*, If therefore you will tye the Kings hands so fast, as he may not grant us the freedome of Christians we must be compell'd to endevour to cut the bands, to reinfranchise his Majesty, and disinthrall our selves, how weake soever you would fayne perswade us to be

Quære. 5. What if my Lord *Lieutenant* will publish his Commission, and will issue forth Proclamations of mercy and pardon, with restitution of estates, and all assurances of life, liberty and tolleration of Religion, and thereby withdraw and divide all your party, and so puſle and weaken you, that you will be glad of any conditions, and such as his excellency will be pleased to propound?

Resp. No doubt, this was invented as a mayne Engine to crush, and bring our party and whole Nation to division, and so to desolation. I confesse this Commission and Proclamation may perhaps worke on the most necessitous, weake, and discontented people within the verge and quarters of *Dublin*, whom extreame necessity may force to goe any whither for relieſe; but that have not you to give them: for you have neyther meate, nor money to spare within your quarters, nor strength enough to gaine it from ours. You must come thirty miles now from *Dublin*, to get any Corne or Cattle if you take not from one another, and so starve your selves. Your parties of Horse that used to make their incursions for prey into the remoter Counties, are broken and dispersed, and what service may they be able to performe, going so farre from their quarters, specially, now that our Confederates are growen farre stronger, then ever you or they have beene, both in Horse and Armes, so as little or no relieſe are you to expect by pillage: and what small store remaynes within your owne quarters, will hardly maintayne your great Townes, Ga-

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risons, for any considerable time. Consider well your owne present state, condition, weakenesse, and necessities, and you cannot with sans judgement imagine, that any of our party will flye unto you, whilest they have the most part of the kingdome of their owne side, plentifully able to relieve them, without adventuring their lives, to goe a pillaging with you, against their country, friends, and conscience; especially, seeing there be other wayes to maintayne them, to wit, by putting the meaner sort into pay of the Armies, and the said banished Nobility and Gentry into places and Offices of Military and Civill imployment, as is resolved by the late Assembly held at *Kilkenny*. And what people doe you thinke to draw and devide from us? Those of the *English-Pale*, all destroyed, and made inconsiderable by your massacres & cruelties, for having withstood the shocke, while Amunition, Armes, and Commanders were a comming, who must be now rather a burden, then a helpe to you, and no great losse to us, for what concernes their power, in the condition they now stand in, though before, they were, for so many, the most considerable part of the whole kingdome. Their Common sort are all for the most part, murdered and starved; and such of the Nobility and Gentry as are remayning, will not, for their estates (whereof they can make little benefit) hazard the losse of their persons in your service, to be exposed to all dangers, for a poore lively-hood only, to be drawen out of prey and pillage, seeing you cannot otherwise maintayne them of any place of honour, trust, command, or benefit, by your old crooked rules, they are incapable, at least so are they sure to be made: and in fine, if you be masters, let them not doubt to be slaves, if not utterly extirpated, with the rest of their country-men your opposits, for the ancient spleene you beare to their Religion and Nation, and unquenchable thirst to their estates, how ever now in your neede you make use of their endeavours and services. Can you then with reason imagine, that their reason is so farre blinded, as not to foresee this? Doe you thinke they will be so effeminat, as for a sufferance which cannot long continue, they will expose themselves to be the perpetuall object of their countries wrath, the abject of all Christian Nations, yea and the obloquy of all the world, to advance your heathenish designes, by enduring all present and future miseries, by fighting against their friends, allyes, themselves, and their consciences, by assisting to extirpat their owne Nation and Religion, which hath now above foure-score yeares withstood so many furious assaults of your tyrannous pressures and persecutions, and betray their lives, liberties, and estates, to a never ending slavery and infamy, being still exposed to your new pretended attaynders, and corruptions of bloud, which no pseudo-parliament of yours can wash away, nor may their

grievances

grievances be thereby redreſſed, but by a free and legall parliament, ſuch as they ſhall never have, by your conſents, though you did promiſe, ſweare, vow, proteſt, and proclayme a reſtitution of all freedome and favour. Your words and Proclamations ſo often violated both before and ſince the warres, and your wonted faithleſſe proceedings, confirmes them in this beliefe. The violence of the ſtorme is over-blowen, they hope, and I am confident, they are reſolved to beare out with their fellow-vaſſals, rather then ſtrike themſelves aground, under your Lee. But ſuppoſe your proclamations brought in a conſiderable party (as I cannot beleeve they will) you will make but a perpetuall Warre, in regard the reſt of the kingdome is ſo poſſeſſed, and ſwayed by the Catholicke Biſhops and Clergy, that in caſe no reaſonable accommodation be made, or content herein be given, the kingdome will be ſo imbroyled and rent, that his Majeſty will not be able to draw any aſſiſtance thereout, to ſupport his Crowne: hee will looſe all his owne revenue, and our ayde of men and monyes, which are (under favour) far tranſcending any his Majeſty may expect from his proteſtant party here, (if any ſuch he hath) and more to be regarded, then the bare walles and empty carcaſſes of Churches, whereto, for the moſt part, no proteſtants, ſave onely the Miniſters with their wives, did ever reſort, in regard the flocke were all of the Catholicke fold, and all the labours, endevours, and perſecutions, being fruſtrat, which ſince the ſuppreſſion, were imployed to propagate the proteſtant Religion in this kingdome, or faſten it on the body thereof; though the Court of wardes hath wrought on a few degenerate members, and devided them from God and their Countrey, I will not ſay, from their King, but I pray, it may not ſo prove. But let it now be conſidered, whether the proteſtant or Catholicke party here is moſt powerfull, and can bring the King moſt men and money? and if it be not as neceſſary (or more) to give the Catholickes content, as the proteſtants? His Majeſty (we are confident) is graciouſly inclined towards us, as appeares by his ſeverall favourable declarations made in our behalfes, before ſome perſons of worth and credit, now in this kingdome, ready to teſtifie ſo much. To couclude, can thoſe of the Pale, or any other (to whom griping miſery, or raging jelouſie of being vilipended by certayne unnaturall and ungratefull patriots may ſuggeſt a thought of deviding or withdrawing themſelves from our party) be of ſo flavish an humour, as to joyne with you, when they ſhall reflect, and call to minde, how their immediat predeceſſors, and ſome of themſelves perhaps yet living (by whoſe power and proweſſe in the late precedent warre you kept your footing in the kingdome) were by you rewarded, diſregarded, and abuſed. Was it not the uſuall taunt of the late Lord *Strafford*, and all his fawning Sycophants in their private

Colloquies to those of the *Pale*, that they were the most refractory men of the whole kingdome, that it was more necessary (yea for their crooked ends) they should be Planted and supplanted, then any other thereof, that his Majesty would never be absolute Soveraigne, whilest there lived a Papist therein. These & the like were the ordinary Cabbiner discourses of the state in generall, whereinto sometimes in publick their malice would burst forth, and where plantations might not reach, defective Titles should extend. Many Officers and Gentlemen, who had done very good service in the said Warre, and lost their bloud and limbs therein, for which they had Annuall pensions conferred on them were soone after deprived of their said pensions, for onely having refused to take the Oath of Supremacie, or Allegeance, in such forme as protestants use, some whereof I have seene without hands, which they left at *Kinsale*, in defence of the Crowne of *England*, for which they remayned also without thankes, without pension, for only being faithfull to God and their owne soules. Many of the ancient *Irish* who stucke steadfastly to the Queenes quarrell, and lost therein their lives, had their estates planted, with as little justice, favour, or reason, as those who endevoured to take the Crowne of her head, and kingdome out of her hands. I knew my selfe a certaine Gentleman, who being questioned before the state, for matter of Recusancy, (as you terme it) answered, it was not demanded of me the day of *Kinsale* what Religion I was of, it is true, replyed an ungratefull Statesman, I confesse you did good service that day, but you doe now, as the Cow, that gives much milke, and spils it after with a kicke of her heele, and a kicke (forsooth) was no other then kicking in spirit at their foresaid execrable Oathes, and being a Roman Catholicke. Who then reflecting on your Tyranny, injustice, malice, ingratitude, faithlesse promises, and undeserved persecutions will be so stupid or craven harted as on your brittle proclamations, to adhere to you, & put their heads like Asses, againe into the halter? Did not *Tyrone* and *Tyre-conell* come in, and submit on faire conditions? Yet had not their heeles saved their heads, the former had beene tripped up, and the later chopped off, and so may all heads be, which will be so blockish as to lay themselves on the blocke, while the Hatched is in the Butchers hand over them.

Quæst 6. What considerable good, is there to be expected, by your helpe of men, or monyes, the kingdome being so exhausted and destroyed, as no pecuniary ayde may be thence collected, and so depopulated, as it hath no men to spare, & such as are, so cowarded, by our many victories, as they are not regardable, or of any use or estimation?

Resp. You cannot deny, but on the beginning of these Commotions, you were fearefully scared by a popular rout of disarmed Clowns not

not onely in the countrey, but even in your ſtrongeſt walled Townes and Cities, in ſomuch as you durſt ſcarce peepe out at the gates of your great Garizons of *Dublin*, and *Drogheda*. I grant, which you had diſcovered thoſe multitudes to be weapon-leſſe, and in no fit poſture to defend themſelves or offend you, then indeede you tooke courage and ruſhing forth with horſe and foote compleatly armed, you ſlew man, woman, and child, as they came under your lash, aſwell thoſe that held the plough, as the pike, the goade as the gun, the ſuich as the ſword, which brave kinde of ſervice and ſwaye you continued, untill ſome Commanders, Armes, and ammunition, came to our ſuccour, and then were you put to a ſtand. This is the naked truth, without diſparaging or undervaluing eyther Nation, as may be obſerved, ſince the battle of *Roſſe*, where, though you had the honour of the field, by oddes of the ground, and great advantage of your Artillery, yea, and ſomewhat elſe, which were petty treaſon to touch; yet wee had the honour to have relieved and kept the Towne, and taken your ſhipping, where you were ſo ſtung, ſmarted, and amazed at the tharpeneſſe of the encounter, that ever ſince you have forborne to meete our Troupes. I will paſſe over the gayning of *Burriſe*, *Bir*, *fort-Faulkland*, *Ballynikill*, *Ballylenan*, and ſeverall other places, and skirmiſhes about the time of concluding the Ceſſation in *September* 1643. ſpecially at *Loghleagh*, where a few of ours routed and ſlew multitudes of yours, & *Portleſter*, where fell that buſie nice warrier, full of his countries bloud and ſpoyle, and zeale to ſerve the Parliament, *Charles* Lord viſcount *Moore*, of unhappy memory. So as, though we runne away, (as you object) yet in each conflict you loſt moſt men and that evermore of your chiefe Commanders, in ſuch a broken, diſorderly, and diſfurniſhed warre as we were compelled to make. And when you ſhall make an upcaſt of your accounts, you ſhall finde (if ſelfe conceit inveigle you not) that we have not had the leaſt or worſt part of the victoryes. As for our retreate lately from *Charlemount*, to refreſh our horſes and men, and to bring our Army out of ſuch narrow ſtraighes, where Horſe could not freely play; (whereat you ſeeme to rejoyce and ſlaken the treaty of peace, as if you would ſide with the *Scots*, the Kings enemies) no other conſtruction can be made thereof, but that it was done to put the Army in a better poſture for ſervice: And ſuppoſe our Army did retyre or disbande, by reaſon of ſome careleſſe fayler or defect in the Country, Councell, or prime-Commanders, in falling ſhort of proviſion, pay, or other requiſites: Muſt it therefore be inferred, that the kingdome is the leſſe conſiderable, or powerfull to ſuccour his Majeſty? This conſequence halts over *pons Aſinorum*, it followes not. For it is manifeſt, that if the whole kingdome had put their ſtrength to it, (though your party did ſit ſtill, and looke on onely, as in this occaſion you have remarkeably done, which argues

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in you infallib[illegible] want of will, or power, if the former, you are no right Subjects, if the later, you are leſſe able to aſſiſt his Majeſty then we) Little ſhould the *Scots* be of force to reſiſt us, and much leſſe (I am confident) will they be (the fire being now kindled and encreaſing in their owne countrey) when your party and ours ſhall joyne unanimouſly againſt them. In the interim, if ought ſhall happen amiſſe, you may have a ſhare in the blame and miſchiefe. And our oppoſing the *Scots* deſerveth a gratefull acknowledgement, being a ſervice more concerning your intereſts and ſafeties (if there be not ſome latent combination betwixt you and them) then ours, in regard we are in a more able condition for defence and offence, whereby, you cannot but judge us to be conſiderable, having lately maintayned in the field (beſides all garriſon'd ſouldiers, and trayn'd bands of horſe and foote, ſetled in the ſeverall Counties) about ſeven or eight thouſand foote, and one thouſands horſe, for five Moneths, in a body. I beleeve our enemies have found our Troupes well able to breake theirs, and to trample under foote their *Scotiſh* hobbyes. You may not be over confident of your paſt victories, or preſume ſo much on a vaine opinion of the *Scotiſh*-Army, (whereof perhaps you make uſe to ſquare and governe this Treaty) you cannot deny, but we have [illegible] of men, many thouſand ſouldiers, brave Gentlemen, and

ebbe. What then will it be able to affoord when a h[illegible] retreat, give begin to recover it, and bring a full tyde of all flourishi[illegible]en, women, and cially, when the *English-pale* shall be reinhabited, which now [illegible] kept the place in a manner and uselesse, and hath beene the best and richest [illegible] At *Trim*, of the land, and the chiefest and most abounding Granary the [illegible]ur Com- and prime support of the state? and if the wayes wee have fixed on [illegible]ars the last Assembly at *Kilkenny* in *July* 1644. be condescended unto, and [illegible]ten effectually followed, during this grand necessity, they will (I say) bring into the treasury, at least foure hundred thousand pounds by the yeare, as by the ensuing heads of a revenue agreed unto at *Kilkenny* as aforesaid, may plainely appeare. First, the excises layd in a moderate way over all our quarters, suppose, halfe asmuch, as it is in *Dublin*, will amount to a huge summe throughout all our Cities and Corporations, as yet not touched in this kind. Secondly, the fourth part of the yearely rent and value of every mans estate, which likewise I leave to be considered. Thirdly, the Kings Rents, Compositions, and Customes, which (though now in a manner during the warres, lost, or of small value) will upon a peace soone improue, if there shall be no *VVentworths* or *Ratcliffes* to cozen the King, or Catch-poll the Subject. Fourthly, two partes, or more, of all Church-livings belonging to the Clergy, so much now insisted upon betweene the Catholicke and pro-